

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.

LONDON:
Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 4½ per Cent. per Annum.
6 " 3 " " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Count of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Winton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Qian Hoi Chien, Esq.
A. B. McKean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTICKY, Esq.—Messrs. John Batley & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallow.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHANGHAI:
Hui Fu Yuen, Esq. | Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq. | Chu Ming Sang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1166]

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1835.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Cebu—Messrs. Corns & Co.
Fookow—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningbo—Gu Yau Kuan, Esq.
Peking—Dr. J. Hudson, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [1514]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [66]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £333,333-33.
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND £333,333-33.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUE MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HU AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES by all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 1 & 2, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [1278]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 1, PRAYA ROAD, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1265]

Intimations.**NOTICE.**

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. CHARLES MOONEY, who for some time past has been temporarily acting as Secretary, is no longer in the employ of the above named Company.

Until further notice, all communications relative to the Company's business should be addressed to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. FRASER-SMITH, Chairman.

5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891. [1186]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF \$50 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of \$500,000 in 5 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of \$50 each. The debentures are issued in order to repay the money temporarily borrowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first charge on the undertaking of the Company and all its property present and future, including any eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The Debentures are issued at par, but any application containing an offer of a premium will receive consideration at the hands of the Directors, but this shall not affect the right of the Directors to accept any tender they may see fit. No tenders will be accepted below par.

The Debentures will be issued bearing a face value of \$50 each made payable to bearer and carrying interest from the 1st day of October, 1891 at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, or its branches, at the current rate of Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the debenture. The terms of subscription for each debenture are as follows:—\$5 per cent. on application and the balance on 1st day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual amount paid will be returned in full without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of debentures allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to forfeit.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in the amounts and at the time following, i.e.—\$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1894, \$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1897, and the remaining \$300,000 the Company may redeem the same at any one of the times and in any one of the modes following, namely—they may pay off \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1899, and \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid and public notice will be given of the day and time fixed for each drawing at least Seven days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or before the 15th day of September, 1891 accompanied by a deposit of \$5 per cent. upon each debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can be seen at the Company's Office and at the office of Messrs. Winton and Deacon, the Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

[FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of \$500,000 Five and a half Dollars per centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender for..... Mortgage Debentures of \$50 of the above issue at..... per cent. premium in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 18th day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the required deposit of \$12½ per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof on allotment.

Your Obedient Servant,
Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....
Date.....

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the..... day of..... 1891 of Mr..... the sum of \$12½ per debenture on..... debentures in the above named Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

[1124]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practice at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bulley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the competitor of the highest aggregate of not less than 3 practices.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1891. [6]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS:—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL. OUTFITTING:—A select, but inexpensive Stock.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety. AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & Co. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1168]

Hongkong, 28th August, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS. SINGLE TERAH HATS.

(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1136]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard.)
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL, and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. [1789]

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES.

"OLD RIP," "RICHMOND GEM," "OUR BOYS," "VERGINIA FLAKE," "CARTE BLANCHE," "POSTILLION CAVENTISH," "WILLIS BIRD'S EYE," "THREE CASTLES," and "GOLDEN CLOUD."

CIGARS.

Companie de General's most popular brands, in good condition always in stock. Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [17]

SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

FOR SALE.

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES. ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF PIGON and WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.

FELT, CLOTH and GREASE-PROOF WADES. NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.

GUN IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SUNDRIES. SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES. MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES, SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.

SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c. **LANECRAWFORD & Co.**

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. [139]

SHANGHAI,
7, Fookow Road.

LONDON,
101, Lendenhall Street.

AGENCIES
AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

ESTD. 1864.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road. [16]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS.

REED'S ENGINEER'S GUIDE.
Hutton's Practical Engineer's Guide. Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.

Pocock's Model Engine Making. Hiron's Iron and Steel Manufacture. Wylle's Iron and Steel Founding.

Slingo and Brooker's Electrical Engineering. Gray's Absolute Measurement of Electricity and Magnetism.

Hospitalier's Electrician's Pocket Book. Bottomley's Electrical Instrument Making for Amateurs.

Monell on Electro-Magnets. Bale's Handbook for Steam Users. Sproston's Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding.

Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery. Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering. Kemp's Handbook of Electrical Testing.

Mackrow's Shipbuilders' Pocket Book. Jamieson's Test Book of the Steam Engine. Trull on Steam Boilers.

Thurston's Iron and Steel Shipbuilding. Instructions for Measuring Surveyors.

Dr. Dobbert's Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas. Major General Palmer on Typhoons.

Norris's Epitome of Navigation. Isman's Nautical Tables. Pasch's Illustrated Marine Encyclopedia.

Lecky's Wrinkles in Navigation. Rapier's Navigation. Bedford's Sailor's Pocket Book.

Clarke's (J. Ambrose) The New Navigation. Davis's Astronomical Tables. Endwood's Do.

Law of Shipping and Insurance. Goodfellow's Cargo Measures. Bergen's Navigation.

International Code of Signals. Book of Flags, House Flags and Funnels. Morris's Elementary Navigation.

Lecky's The Danger Angle. Engineers Extra First Class Examination. Bergen's Seamanship.

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers. Pasch's From Keel to Truck. Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. POWELL & Co.

LAST WEEK OF GREAT SALE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [6]

Intimations.**NOTICE.**

H. G. BROWN & Co. LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Consulting Committee and General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891, on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Corporation, may be had on application at the Offices of the General Managers, on and after TO-MORROW, the 8th September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th September, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1115]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Wheeler of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and approved to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and The Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd. of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator, will be proceeded with and extended under the provisions of Section CXIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1155]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th Sept., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1153]

A. S. WATSON & Co. LIMITED.

TO ADAPTED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all ADAPTED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1122]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE No. 618 dated 4th February, 1887, for 10 Shares in the above Company, numbered 16853 to 16872, standing in the name of EDMUND FARAGO of Fookow, having been LOST, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued Fifteen Days hence, and the said Original Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1181]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a statement of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1891, on or before the 10th Instant, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1181]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, Five Rooms, Gas and Water laid on. Bath-rooms, Yard, and Cooles Quarters cemented. Rent moderate.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plover's Gap, Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to JOHN A. JUFFE, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel, and Building Company, Ltd.

25 & 27, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. [1179]

Shipping.**STEAMERS.**

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA."

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th Instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [1198]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship "DEVAWONGSE."

Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [1203]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "CLIFTON"

will be despatched as above on or about the 12th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1891. [1194]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.
NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.
EXTRACT from the "London Medical Review," May 20th, 1890, by GEO. HENNING, M.D. (Lond.).
In order to obtain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own.

The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—
1.—Simplicity of dose.
2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.
3.—Solubility of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.

4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.
On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the "Franz Josef," contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunyadi János, Friedrichshall, or Aesculap. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless.

Price, cents 50 per bottle, per dozen \$5.50.
We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANZ JOSEF WATER.

No. 12 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1891-92.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF OUR SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS

for the Season has arrived and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to only state the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25 % discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5 % discount.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lb each.....\$1.50.
" Bags " 25 " " " 4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS" LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 21th August, 1891.

BIRTH.

At New-hwang, on the 1st instant, the wife of E. B. DOWLEY, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

IS JUSTICE "COCK-EYED" IN HONGKONG?

The question is a pertinent one, and we have no hesitation in saying that it has frequently, alas! too frequently, to be answered in the affirmative. Justice in this colony is not even-handed; it is doubtful whether it ever has been, but of late public confidence in the inviolability and integrity of our law courts has been severely shattered—and no wonder. Grand old Socrates, the philosopher who first taught the world that the proper duty of mankind is man, the "midwife of men's thoughts."

"Who, firmly good in a corrupted state, Against the rage of tyrants single stood Invincible."

Is it not in words pregnant with practical wisdom that what is in conformity with justice should also be in conformity with the laws; and were acquainted with no modern philosopher or law-maker who has more accurately defined what ought to be, if it

is not, the substantial basis of all laws affecting the government of civilized peoples. But we sadly fear that in Hongkong at least, where striking examples are of almost daily occurrence, that public justice is not only "cock-eyed" and lame, but is at times positively blind.

The latest case is in itself happily one of very minor importance—so paltry, in fact, that did it not afford us a noteworthy illustration of our contention, we should pass it by unnoticed. Of course we refer to the amusing but instructive little comedy rehearsed at the Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. G. WISE, in which LEUNG CHAN HOI, a store-keeper employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's premises, and Mr. H. B. PIXE, a clerk in that eminent "philosopher's" establishment, played leading rôles. Here are the alleged facts:

Leung Chan Hoi deposed that at 1.30 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., Mr. Pixe came home to the Bank and called for a drink, and as no "boy" answered the call, he personally supplied the desired liquid refreshment. Mr. Pixe then ordered some sandwiches, but as there was no bread available, they could not be supplied. On being informed of this, the "boy" direct" was given by Mr. Pixe, who then proceeded to assault the Chinese servant, hitting him in the face four or five times, kicking him, and then catching hold of his wrist, and dragging him downstairs. They both tumbled down the stairs together.

Mr. Pixe's story was that at 2.30 a.m. on the morning in question he and two others went to the Bank and called for a drink, which was duly brought, and he then ordered sandwiches, which were not forthcoming. After waiting ten minutes he went out and found Leung sitting down, and asked why he had not brought the sandwiches, to which Leung replied that it was not his "pidgeon" that it was the houseboy's work. Mr. Pixe then ordered him to call some "boy" to make the sandwiches, and he said he was too busy as he had his wine book to make up. Mr. Pixe then slapped him twice on the face, Leung defended himself with his feet, but was worsted in the encounter and chased downstairs. Leung said that Mr. Pixe was no gentleman because he used the word "damn."

It will be observed that the two statements vary considerably in matters of detail, although on the material point as to the alleged assault, they substantially agree. LEUNG CHAN HOI charged Mr. PIXE with assaulting him, the latter retailed by a prosecution for refusal of duty, and the Magistrate found Mr. PIXE guilty of what he called "a technical offence" and imposed a fine of five cents; his Worship likewise found LEUNG guilty of refusing to obey a lawful order and fined him five dollars, with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment with hard labour.

Now, we venture to think that the glaring injustice of the Magistrate's decision, even assuming that it had a sound legal basis, speaks for itself, and must directly appeal to the most casual observer; but we deny that it is justifiable legally. That a great many Chinese servants are very often offensively insolent will scarcely be denied, but on the other hand it should not be forgotten that Europeans, especially that class who were their own personal attendants before coming to the Far East, are extremely exacting in their requirements. Mr. WISE justified his lopsided decision on the ground that LEUNG's impudence and impudence had provoked the assault. Is an assault the proper remedy for an employer when a servant forgets himself and is impudent? We can't find any such provision in the Ordinances of Hongkong. And we are unable to agree with his Worship that in this case the Chinese was either impudent or impertinent. Probably eight out of every ten foreigners would have acted exactly as Mr. PIXE did, but that would not justify the assault. And what does the Magistrate mean by a "technical" assault? Mr. PIXE admitted that he slapped the "boy" twice on the face; LEUNG said that four or five blows were struck. In any case the assault was quite clear, and there was nothing "technical" about it—it was a practical assault from every point of view, and to inflict a fine of five cents was simply burlesquing justice. But the worst phase of the business was finding the Chinese 85, with the option of "doing" fourteen days hard labour, associated with the criminal classes who crowd Victoria Gaol to overflowing. Was this severe practice in accordance with Mr. A. G. WISE's published professions regarding gaol reform? We think not, but our present mission is to inquire how this sentence, after Mr. PIXE's five cents fine, was justified. In what way did LEUNG CHAN HOI disobey a lawful order? What was that lawful order? Was LEUNG CHAN HOI the servant of Mr. PIXE, and if so, in what capacity? There is certainly no evidence to show that Mr. PIXE had authority to order LEUNG to do anything whatever; but there is evidence in the contrary direction. LEUNG CHAN HOI described himself as a store-keeper in the Bank, and as that description was not even challenged it must be accepted as accurate. Is it a store-keeper's lawful duty to act as house-boy and to provide drinks and manufacture sandwiches for three young gentlemen at half-past one (or even at 12.30) in the morning, after having gone through his ordinary labours of the day? Was it his duty to attend to these gentlemen at all? He said it was

not, and for so saying was assaulted, and then adjudged guilty of impudence and impertinence and fined 85, although he would appear to have spoken nothing but the absolute truth. How would Mr. A. G. WISE like to be called at one o'clock in the morning, after a hard day's work, to try a blind woman for hawking vegetables without a license, or a one-legged man for an alleged assault on a Sikh policeman? His Worship would speak his mind freely no doubt, and then ignore what, where a Chinese was concerned, he has held to be a lawful order. If Mr. PIXE had ordered LEUNG CHAN HOI to clean his boots, or to act as substitute for one of his chair-coolies—would that have been a lawful order to a person whose special duties would seem to be to look after the stores, etc., of the Bank mess? If one of the composers of this journal were requested to take a turn at the printing machine, would that be a lawful order? Mr. WISE is evidently of the opinion—that any order given to a Chinese servant must necessarily be a lawful order. It may be owing to the obliquity of our vision, but we really are quite unable to follow his Worship in what, if it is nothing else, a practical illustration of one law for the Chinese and another for the foreigner. The decision on the face of it is absurd, and if LEUNG CHAN HOI has any friends who object to his being recorded in the books of the Magistracy as "a convicted criminal," they ought to appeal without delay. Even had LEUNG been the house-boy whose duty it was to wait on members of the Bank mess, we gravely doubt whether any Court would hold, unless under very special circumstances, that to provide drinks and sandwiches at 1.30 a.m. could be fairly construed into "a lawful order." It is very rarely indeed that Mr. WISE is caught tripping in his magisterial decisions, but in this case we are bound to submit on the arguments we have adduced that he has erred both in law and in commonsense.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

His Excellency Shao Yu-lin, Governor of Formosa, left Shanghai for Tientsin the other day in the *Hsiao, en route* for Peking to have audience with the Emperor.

At the instance of Inspector Bremner, one Shiek Chai, residing at Wanchai, was charged with "sly grog" selling and fined 25s. An informer went "whacks" in the spoils to the extent of ten dollars.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture, "Peter Schell" (Walter).
"The March of the Highlanders" (Walter).
"The March of the Highlanders" (Walter).
"The March of the Highlanders" (Walter).
"The March of the Highlanders" (Walter).

A "SLAVEY" Portuguese youth named Joseph D. Remedios was charged at the Magistracy to-day with having assaulted Ho Lau, a barber. Remedios was not satisfied with having his elegant whiskers trimmed gratis, but must "fire" the barber's implements of trade out through the window and chase their owner after them. Fined 40s or ten days. The shekels were forthcoming.

WHILE engaged in painting the roof of the Agra Bank at Shanghai on the 3rd inst., a Chinese workman fell and was killed, but in accordance with ancient custom no one would remove his body until it had been viewed by deceased relatives. This was done on the following day when the *Chakien* held an inquest at the scene of the accident, and all being "proper," the body was removed to Pootung where the deceased had lived.

THE *Kohunin Shikun* laments in strong terms the utterly degraded condition of the Buddhist priests in Japan. The deplorable dissensions, quarrels, and disputes by which their ranks are constantly divided are primarily due to the moral depravity of the priests themselves, but to some extent the result of faulty systems of government prevailing among the various sects. In some sects, as in the *Saiyō-shū*, the position of High Priest is hereditary; in others, as in the *Sōdō-shū*, the occupant of that position is elected by all the *ji-shū* or priests having a cure. But in all cases, the management of financial affairs is not conducted in a satisfactory manner. The Buddhist priests are, says the *Itan*, recommended to adopt the system of government now obtaining among Christian churches, and to appoint to positions of trust only men of purity, learning, and ability.

THE other day a paragraph appeared in our columns, good-naturedly satirizing a scion of the *Jeuneur* family who had foolishly made himself a conspicuous object in the public streets by arraying his chair-coolies in what Hamlet had been alive now, would have been described as "the tragedy of the mits of woe." Our ubiquitous reporter whose outrage on good taste, innocently enough suggested that the individual in question might be a Hungarian magnate. And that's where the trouble commenced. By the number of visits we have received from Hungarian noblemen of all grades—well, they said they were, anyhow—regulating any connection with the "elegantly bandied coolies," we are forced to believe that quite a crowd of ancient and historic Magyar magnates must be stowed away thinking of official on the subject. Yet, *malgré tout*, there is hardly any ordinance in Hongkong to prevent chair-coolies being "rigged-out" to suit the tastes of their employers, and no particular reason exists, so long as the limits of decency and good taste are recognized, why persons with an artistic perception of the beautiful should not array their vassals in the picturesque garb of medieval times—only the apostles of a care for the unique, the æsthetic, or the peculiar must be prepared to encounter satirical criticism. But chair-coolies conspicuously dressed in mourning, apparently for the purpose of advertising their employer's woe, are a bit of an eye-sore in the public streets, and too strongly suggest the hired mutes at a funeral to be in good taste. And that is all we have to say on the subject.

A MAN named Theodore Huck, described as a coffee shop-keeper at 53 Stanley Street, was summoned by the Police for disorderly behaviour outside the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" Hotel. The case was remanded until to-morrow, bail in one surety of \$50 being allowed.

THE *Japan Mail* reports that the wreck of the *Takachiho Maru*, which is now lying in deep water, has been sold for 4,000 yen. The price sounds large, but it must be remembered that the ship's boilers alone are worth probably five times the money, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be saved.

CHIAN CHUNG, a promising young priest (no evidence adduced to show by whom the accused had been ordained), was charged—not with having stolen a bundle of sin from a straying monk's back, but a bundle of cloth valued at \$20. The cleric, like all of his order, tried to slip off to Canton but was collared on board the *Hankow*, and

He is in the asylum now. With his hand upon his classic brow, Writing verses for his tomb, Speculating on his doom—for six weeks to come.

THE Gambling Ordinance having filled the almost depleted exchequer with the coin of the realm, it was now likely to fill the gap with men who lack that very necessary element, Mr. WISE generally assesses the value of a common gambling house at \$25 and rarely a day passes now but that some coolie or barber or hawk goes up for the term prescribed by the law as being necessary to purge the wicked souls of gamblers—generally six weeks. One, Yeung-shing, who had lost attained the now recognised year of jubilation 14, 50, was sent into the Thompsonian Retreat to-day, for six weeks because he had not made enough out of his "sporting" den to pay the tax—\$25.

THE *Jiji Shinpo* says that during the violent gale on the 10th inst., a foreign ship was driven ashore in Kan-no-wa Bay, in the Aki district of Kochi Prefecture. The police, observing the vessel, sent boats to the assistance of the vessel, but only one boat seems to have been able to make head against the wind and waves. It was the craft of a fisherman named Okuro Kamezo, and it succeeded in rescuing two of the vessel's crew. The latter, however, being unable to speak any Japanese, could convey little information about the unfortunate ship. She appears to have been an American sailing vessel of 1,050 tons burden, and it is said that her crew consisted of 17 persons. The captain was accompanied by his wife. Only two seem to have survived out of the whole thirteen. The nature of the vessel's cargo is not known, but doubtless all details will soon be furnished, as the surviving sailors have been sent to Kobe.

CAPTAIN MANNING, of the Nova Scotian barque *Sable Gundy*, together with the first and second officers of the same craft were summoned before Mr. A. G. WISE this afternoon by different members of the crew upon charges of assault. Mr. Worton appeared for the defendants, who admitted assault in two cases. The evidence showed that all but three of the crew were "green-horns" who had shipped as able seamen drawing full pay, and that the officers were seriously hampered by their ignorance in working ship. In three cases assault was admitted under provocation, and fines of one, two and two dollars respectively were inflicted. The most serious aspect of the business, however, is that the three defendants are also charged with having caused the death of a sailor named William. Full on the 29th July last, while on the high seas. This case has been remanded, bail being allowed in personal sureties of \$100 each.

MESSRS. Wheelock and Co. writing from Shanghai under date 4th inst., say that there is no change to report in their freight market since their last issue. Tonnage to London has not been in excess of requirements, whilst for New York the steamship *Madras* had no difficulty in filling her allotted space; tea-buying for the latter port during the early part of the fortnight, and review, was on a large scale, but owing to the very unfavourable advices that have lately come to hand operations have almost entirely ceased for the time being. Rates remain steady at quotations. Coastwise—There is no improvement to note in this direction and we hear of no enquiries for tonnage. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—A rather better feeling exists and enquiries for tonnage have been made resulting in the engagement of two craft as noted below. For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The berth is amply supplied with tonnage; the O. S. S. Co. *Titan* sails to-morrow and the steamship *Myosotis* and steamship *Ginfaaloch* are circulated for September 9th and 11th instant, respectively. The C. S. M. S. Co. steamship *Kienan* now due from Japan will follow 16th idem. For New York via Suez Canal—The steamship *Alphon* is loading and will be despatched early next week; the steamship *Lemon* is the boat named to follow on the berth. Rates of freight unchanged, viz 40s per ton of 40 cubic feet. For London via Cape—The *Charles S. Wiley* progresses slowly with her loading, the market for general cargo in any quantity not being yet opened; the American ship *Lebanon* has been put on the berth and her rate is 25s per ton as against 26s for C. S. Wiley. Departure for London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—The steamship *Tuwa* via Foochow 22nd August, the steamship *Glengyle* via Foochow 24th idem; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 26th idem; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 28th idem; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 30th idem; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 1st September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 3rd September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 5th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 7th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 9th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 11th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 13th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 15th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 17th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 19th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 21st September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 23rd September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 25th September; the steamship *Prothelia* via Foochow 27th September; 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the settlement of back-country districts, for such companies would have to import labour and employes would, in the course of time, populate the waste lands, and so furnish railways with means of subsistence. Slaves, furthermore, a poor country as regards the land in the hands of the masses, though in resources, vast natural resources, she is immensely rich. The Siamese, even at the chief centres of trade, are poor as a class and capital is chiefly to be found in the hands of Chinese and other aliens, and in the coffers of a few princes and nobles. These facts, amongst other reasons which need no mention at this juncture, form the justification for averring that at the present time the construction of railways, on a large scale, is premature. I might add, too, that for some years past, few canals have been cut, and the old canals are, for the most part, choked owing to neglect on the part of those whose interest (although they fail to perceive it) it is to carefully conserve the waterways of this country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars should, in fact, be laid out in deepening and cleaning the canals.

Then as to concessions: I drafted a scheme which could but have resulted in bringing capital into the country, in which I laid stress on the point that the terms must be reasonable. Instead of doing that, numbers of most commendable and respectable people who would, I verily believe, have improved the country, have been refused concessions and that too, *mirabile dictu*, without any reason whatever being vouchsafed to the applicants. The folly of such undignified proceedings must be apparent to any one who has intelligently followed the fortunes of Siam in recent years.

Mining Concessions: The Government has, contrary to my advice, given several mining concessions to some very undesirable persons. Applicants for concessions ought, of course, to be treated as persons who are willing to accept all good for the country, whilst improving their own financial position; should receive due consideration and, as such, be given a final reply within reasonable time. But, instead of that, some applicants have waited here for six months and even more, constantly demanding attendance on some Minister, who, as often as not, ultimately refuses to grant the concession and declines to assign any reason for such decision.

The worst point, and a phase of affairs, be it noted, that will lead to the ruin of Siam is, to be found in the fact that permission is sometimes given to foreigners to go into the interior to prospect. The foreigner goes up-country and carries on costly operations. After months of hard toil he locates a mine and makes a map of the country showing the spot where the "find" is situated. The map, of course, together with an application, goes in to the Government. The latter take a copy of the whole thing and then, after keeping the applicant in suspense and expense for months, turn round and absolutely refuse a concession, and, at times, are not courteous enough to tender any explanation. This *modus operandi* has already led to complaints on the ground that it constitutes a violation of the "mining clause" in the treaties, which acts forth that foreigners can open mines wherever they please in Siam. I am entirely opposed to such flagrant breaches of treaty and think the policy of the Government, in this respect, is suicidal. But my objections are not based solely upon the breach of the treaty. Far from it, I deprecate such a course on the grounds, also, that it tends to retard the development of the whole country. It is also most dangerous for Siam to treat the subjects of any great nation in the way indicated, for, as you know, there is always the risk of the Government taking their part and protesting in no uncertain way.

Enough, added Mr. Mitchell, has been said to show that the general conduct of the Government has been so little in accord with my views, and so little has been submitted for my opinion, that I did not find it incumbent on me to bear the discredit of teaching one holding the position of legal adviser to a Government which acts in such a manner.

I don't think the development of Siam is neglected owing to any desire on the part of the King. He is a most intelligent, well-intentioned man. If he were able to find means of carrying out his own wishes the position of Siam would soon be an enviable one to every respect. But he has to consult with his Ministers, many of whom are unable and unwilling to carry out the wishes of their Sovereign. In justice to his Majesty I must add that in coming to Siam I did so with every confidence in the ability of his Ministers, and it is only after considerable experience that I was reluctantly compelled to alter that opinion.

A SIAMER'S DICTIONARY.
Q.—You have studied Siamese for some time, I have. I am, I think, the only foreigner here who is versed in Sanskrit, and that knowledge has aided me in mastering the language. My Siamese-English dictionary is now in the Press and will soon be published at £1 per volume. It should prove useful in many ways. I hope it will. My predecessor, Mr. Alabaster, was a great Siamese scholar and champion of progress. His death, some years ago, was the greatest blow the progressive development of Siam ever received.

SIAM'S FUTURE.
Granted that the Government carefully avoids complications with foreign powers, studies the true interests of the people, and grants reasonable concessions to foreign capitalists to develop the vast agricultural and mineral resources of H.M.'s dominions, then there is, indeed, a brilliant future in store for the Land of the White Elephant.

RENEWAL OF RIOTING IN THE NORTH.

The following telegram, which conveyed the first intelligence of the rioting at Ichang, was received by the N. C. Daily News from its correspondent at that place on the 3rd inst.:

Ichang, 2nd September.
Riot to-day at noon. Missions and all foreign property burnt. No lives lost. *Paochu* in port.

LATER.
Ichang, 3rd September, 6.15 p.m.
There was no winning of any trophies. The American and Catholic Missions, and Messrs. Cain, Aldridge, and Dean's houses are burnt and Mr. Cockburn's looted. The Franciscan Sisters, and one of the Fathers, are badly hurt. All are now on board the *Paochu*. The Customs officers are armed.

In reference to the above the same paper writes:—If there was any inclination amongst the foreign representatives at Peking to be persuaded that the troubles were over, and that the Chinese Government had been sufficiently satisfied to cause foreign property being properly held fully protected in future, the news of the riot at Ichang, following on the dastardly and brutal attack on Dr. Giegl near Newchwang, must have effectually dispelled the illusion. Although no lives were lost at Ichang, for which we are very thankful, the riot must have been a very serious one, if it involved, as it appears to have done, all the mission property, Catholic and Protestant. The British Consulate, we learn, is safe; but the whole of the warehouses and stores for the new consular building, which had been sent up from Shanghai, with a body of skilled workmen, was carried away by the

mob, and the workmen were to return to Shanghai yesterday. Meanwhile we await with anxiety details of the origin of the outbreak; we want the material to form an opinion as to whether it was a purely local disturbance, or a part of the wave of lawlessness that has passed all on the Yangtze valley. The *Chinhai*, or Brigadier General at Ichang, is a man well known to and much liked by all the foreigners there, and he has his troops, who are well paid and looked after, well in hand, so that it is difficult to understand how it was that he could not control the mob, unless it was because of the fact that we have previously mentioned, that no Chinese official dares to order his troops to fire on a mob. His troops too, it must be remembered, are Hunan men and may have sympathised with the mob. Meanwhile, we cannot but feel very anxious for the safety of our friends in Chungking; we do not want a stern proof that Sir Thomas Wade was right in trying to persuade the port should not be opened until the residents had at least the refuge of a protection, that the presence of a steamer in the port provides. Our naval authorities have learnt the truth of the doctrine that we have been preaching for years, that there should always be a man-of-war at every one of the river ports; perhaps before long Admiral Richards will see the force of the suggestion we made when Chungking was opened, that he should send a torpedo boat up the rapids. That the British flag should be shown on the river at Chungking, as at every other open port, we hold to be indispensable. If this new outbreak at Ichang strengthens the hands of our representatives at Peking, the destruction of foreign property there will not have been altogether in vain.

Prompt measures were taken here as soon as the news of the riot arrived. Orders were sent on Wednesday evening by wire to the *Swift* not to leave Hankow. Yesterday morning she was ordered to make the best of her way to Ichang, and should she not be able to get up, the *Aspie*, which has been ordered up from Kiangling to Hankow, will go on to Ichang. Meanwhile, the *Archer*, which was on her way to Hankow to relieve the *Swift*, is to take the *Aspie's* place at Kiangling, until the *Archer*, which leaves this at noon to-day, arrives there from Shanghai. Thus every port will still have its man-of-war, for the *Aspie* will remain in Hankow in the place of the *Swift*, until it is determined which of them shall go to Ichang.

Some further information as to the riot at Ichang is published this morning, apart from that contained in our leading article in another column. The China Merchant Steam Navigation Co. have heard nothing from their Ichang agent with regard to any damage being done to the Company's property, and it seems probable that the attack was directed solely against foreign residences. These are in a row along the river bank. Two most prominent buildings in the small foreign settlement belong to the Roman Catholic Mission, of which Bishop Christensen is the resident here. Under him are about a dozen foreign priests and nuns. Of these premises, one house, the furthest away from the city, is a fine new one. The other is at the city end, behind the China Merchants' office. Next to the latter (proceeding away from the city) are some small foreign houses occupied by the Customs staff; then comes the temple, used as a Customs House; then two houses built by Mr. Archibald Hulse; then the British Consulate, a Chinese house more or less altered and improved; then a house built by the late Captain Yankowsky, and occupied by the Rev. H. and Mrs. Sowerby, of the American Episcopal Mission; then a bungalow inhabited by the Rev. G. and Mrs. Cockburn, of the Church of Scotland Mission; then a house formerly occupied by a Customs employé; and finally the new Catholic Mission buildings already mentioned. Behind these, about a quarter of a mile away, is a camp usually containing about 200 soldiers. If the latter are still under the command of Brigadier-General Lo, they should have been of value in restraining the mob, as that officer has always had the reputation of being friendly to foreigners and of having his men well in hand. The foreign settlement is about a quarter of a mile from the walls of Ichang. The Taotai lives at Shashi, about 70 miles further down the river. In addition to the residences mentioned, the Church of Scotland Mission has, in the city, mission premises, which, being Chinese houses, have probably escaped. The *Kiangling*, which comes direct from Ichang, is due at Shanghai to-day, and will no doubt bring information as to the state of the place shortly before the riot broke out. Bishop Boone, of the American Episcopal Mission, left Shanghai last week on his annual visitation to Hankow and Ichang, but it is not known whether he has reached the latter place. In receipt of the above the *Shanghai Mercury* is in receipt of the following additional particulars:

Ichang, 4th Sept., 10.40 a.m.
The Catholic and Protestant missions are plundered and burnt. The English Consulate and Customs are intact. The French Sisters were saved with difficulty by the Chinese authorities. The apparent cause of the riot was a stolen child being brought to the convent by some unknown persons. The Customs officers were formed themselves into a Home-guard. We can now, but we are homeless and without clothes.

WUHU.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
September 1st.
Perhaps you would like to know a word about the indemnity question of the Catholic Mission here? I hear from most reliable sources that everything was settled and accepted on both sides on 29th ult. that 120,000 taels should be paid to the mission by the Taotai of Wuhu to compensate for the material losses as well as for the product of the intellectual labour lost during the outbreak, and two pieces of ground, which were asked principally as an atonement for the violation of the tombs of the fathers, which violation as you know was conducted in a most horrible and insulting manner. The other reason was because these two pieces of grounds or hillocks overlooked the mission ground and are otherwise a great nuisance. In fact they seem to be the general and sole irritants of the Chinese population of Wuhu.

It was known by everybody that things were settled; Chinese and foreign papers published it in Shanghai, and the fathers here had even been asked by the Chinese delegates themselves to telegraph the happy conclusion to Shanghai. I am told at present that the proceedings are at a standstill owing to the mandarins having broken their word with regard to the two pieces of ground, alleging all sorts of reasons, and not having granted this, the act of not having had power, although the fathers had positively refused to enter into negotiations with them until they had proved that they had full powers.

At the bottom of all this there seems to be, not a pettiness, but something relating to it, namely, jealousy on the part of Tai Taotai. As the delegate of the Viceroy he intends to have everybody at his feet, including P'en, the Taotai of Wuhu, although this latter has to act on an equal footing with him in this question, he being the father and mother, which had been placed, and immediately intervened in it. Now P'en has for a right settlement of the question and his in-

Intimations.

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Handbook for Teachers.....\$0.75
Extracts in corresponding style No. 1, 2, 3 each.....\$0.25
Manual of Phonography.....\$0.60
Key to ditto.....\$0.25

Reporters Assistant.....\$0.40
Alsoons Fables Learners style.....\$0.25
Legal Phrase Book.....\$0.25
Indian Club Exercises.....\$0.25
Websters Unabridged Dictionary.....\$10.00
Cassars Column a sensational story of the 20th Century.....\$0.35
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New Photo Frames and Photo Screens.

fluence prevailed to the satisfaction of both sides alike, except Tai Taotai, who considers himself put aside and who could not but try to spoil his colleagues' doings, in which he admirably succeeded in having part of his proceedings cancelled at Nanking, where he has more influence than P'en Taotai.

I must state in justice to the fathers that everybody, Chinese and European alike, was astonished at the moderate sum asked by the mission. Well-informed Chinese affirm that their authorities were prepared to pay from 150 to 180 thousand taels.—N. C. Daily News.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.
Over 1,000 tribute-rice junks are now anchored in the river round about Tientsin.

By an Imperial decree, dated the 27th day of the 7th moon, Chow Mu-che is appointed to the vacant Taotai-ship of Tientsin.

The Governor-General of Kansu and Shensi has ordered a complete map of Kansu to be drawn up with all details, in accordance with the Imperial Decree issued on the subject.

A girl eleven years old, living at a hot water shop in Yunnan Road, Shanghai, was severely burned by upsetting a kerosene lamp on Saturday night, and died twenty-four hours afterwards.

The Shanghai magistrate has protested against the decision of the Japanese Consul to send the murderers of the Chinaman to Japan for trial, and demands a re-hearing of the case.

Yuen, the City Magistrate, went to the Ching-wong temple on Wednesday, and there offered sacrifice for a cessation of the continued heavy rains, which it was feared would damage the crops seriously.

A few months ago the Empress Dowager issued an edict ordering a temple to be built on the shores of the Taipei Lake to the memory of the late Prince Chun. The building is progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be completely finished by the middle of the 8th moon. It will cost over Tls. 100,000, which will be drawn from the Board of Revenue.

Splendid weather has favoured the farmers near Tientsin with a plentiful harvest. The fields are yellow with ripened wheat ready to be gathered. Recently swarms of locusts suddenly made their appearance and commenced to devour the hope of the poor rustics. The Tientsin magistrate is working hard to exterminate these pests, but how far he will be successful it is difficult to tell.

The severe rain and thunder storms have caused some damage. A part of the wall surrounding the public granary (inside the city) fell over, and crushed a horse. An old house next the wharf where native junks are stationed crumbled to pieces. The wooden railings and partition boards of a house close to the Taotai's *yamen* were struck by lightning. The lightning cut several feet off the mast of a junk containing a cargo of pigs anchored near the Pootung shore.

On the 3rd day of the 7th moon a letter was sent from Wenchow to one of the Canton officials saying that, a few days before, a band of robbers had broken into an opium shop in Wenchow and carried away goods to the value of Tls. 700. The owner of the shop communicated with the police, but the thieves had got clean off before any steps were taken, going it was supposed, towards Canton. One of the officials of Wenchow, which is now literally swarming with thieves, has been victimised to the extent of between Tls. 200 and Tls. 300, by the same gang; it is thought.

The Mohammedans inhabiting the place called Tui-fan, in the new Territory, are numerous and powerful, but are perfectly ignorant of the principles of trade. A Shensi man—one of the "Jews of China"—was making a great deal of profit in lending money at usurious rates. Unfortunately for him, he pressed his creditors, all Mohammedans, with too much severity, and they rose and brutally put him to death together with 38 innocent Chinese, the followers of the Prophet, in their fury making no distinction. A revolt was imminent, but was stopped by a Mohammedan chief, with the assistance of Imperial soldiers.

By the Empress Dowager's Decree, Fu Kung and Li Hsing-tao are appointed to select a suitable spot for the erection of a memorial temple to Prince Chun. Hsu Yin-kuei and Hsi-ching are ordered to inspect the building. When it is completed, six *Yamas* are to be stationed in it to perform the necessary daily ceremonies. With regard to the indemnity to the Roman Catholic church, the Nanking Viceroy has sanctioned the payment of 110,000 taels, but has refused to concede the piece of ground and the hillock. Negotiations are broken off for the present. The Catholic Superior has wired to the French Minister to bring the matter before the Tsungli Yamen for decision.

A Kiangsi correspondent writes the following:—During the first part of the seventh moon, numerous and inflammatory placards were posted about the streets of Fochow calling on the people to rise against the religious orders on a certain day. When the time came the officials placed at all the important points bodies of runners and soldiers. Consequently no crowd was able to gather, and everything passed off quietly. A few days after, a crowd of bad characters surrounded the girls' school and began to throw stones. The servants of the school at first stoutly resisted, but, overpowered by superior numbers, they at last fled, and the school premises were destroyed. The officials rushed the scene in time to capture three ringleaders, who were punished with the utmost rigour of the law. No inmate of the school was injured. The 23rd ult. was named by the secret band of rowdies for another rising, but the authorities were on the alert and nothing happened. Then it was reported that a disturbance would ensue when the annual street procession took place on the 28th ult. As soldiers were encamped on the various main streets it is not likely that the ill-intentioned ones carried out their designs.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
7th Sept., 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Direction of Current.	Force of Current.
Wanchow	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Yokohama	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Nagasaki	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Shanghai	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Amoy	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Swatow	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Hankow	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
Wuchang	29.95	82.0	SE	4	Partly Cloudy	SE	4	SE	4
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